UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/913
S/1999/435
16 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 64
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY - PREVENTION OF THE VIOLENT DISINTEGRATION OF STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 16 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the communiqué issued on 15 April 1999 by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the situation in Kosovo (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bernd NIEHAUS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-10963 (E) 160499 160499

/...

ANNEX

Official communiqué issued on 15 April 1999 by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the situation in Kosovo

The Republic of Costa Rica, true to its steadfast policy of devotion to the principles of international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and to its tradition of peace and respect for human rights, reiterates its fervent appeal to the parties to the conflict in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to renounce violence and to seek diplomatic solutions, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in order to guarantee peace, justice, security and respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in the Balkans.

The Government of Costa Rica reaffirms its appeal to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to stop the massacres, atrocities and genocide of the Kosovars of ethnic Albanian origin and urges the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to cease the use of force, resume negotiations and guarantee respect for the rights of the Kosovars of ethnic Albanian origin.

In this context, the Government of Costa Rica welcomes the proposals of the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Union to resolve the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Costa Rica is pleased to note that these proposals are designed to guarantee the fundamental rights of the Kosovars of ethnic Albanian origin, to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to respect the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. The Government of Costa Rica urges the parties to engage in effective negotiations with a view to formulating, at the earliest possible date, a peace accord acceptable to all the parties involved.

Costa Rica reaffirms its conviction that responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the United Nations Security Council. The Government of Costa Rica appeals to the Security Council and to the General Assembly to play a more active role in the solution of the conflict in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and urges the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The Government of Costa Rica expresses its profound concern at the heart-rending situation of the refugees and internally displaced persons in the Balkans. Costa Rica appeals to the international humanitarian organizations to step up their efforts to alleviate the humanitarian crisis afflicting these people.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/914
S/1999/440
19 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 16 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 15 April 1999, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-11090 (E) 200499

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 April 1999 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 12, 22, 24 and 29 March 1999 (A/53/864-S/1999/283, A/53/871-S/1999/310, A/53/874-S/1999/321 and A/53/887-S/1999/355, respectively), addressed to you by Greek Cypriot representatives at the United Nations, which contain allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic".

I would like to recall that similar charges on so-called "airspace violations" were rejected in toto in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 8 March 1999 (A/53/858-S/1999/256). It would suffice to say that flights within the sovereign airspace and flight information region of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State over which the imposter regime in the South has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever.

I would like to emphasize that this kind of politically motivated propaganda and misrepresentation of facts does not serve the cause of peace and reconciliation in the island. Ever since the forcible usurpation of the seat of government in 1963 and the massive attacks on defenceless Turkish Cypriots throughout the island, the Greek Cypriot side has sought to consolidate itself as the so-called "sole sovereign authority" on the island. Over the years the Greek-Greek Cypriot camp have exacerbated the situation in the region with policies aimed at isolating the Turkish Cypriot people from the rest of the international community through an array of inhuman embargoes and restrictions; securing the unilateral accession of the Greek Cypriot administration into the European Union; and the implementation of the joint military doctrine which has effectively converted South Cyprus into a military outpost of Greece.

In the circumstances of Cyprus, the only realistic and viable framework for the peaceful coexistence of the two peoples is a confederal partnership settlement on the basis of two sovereign States. If the Greek Cypriot side is genuinely interested in an amicable and lasting settlement it should desist from perpetuating the myth that it is the sole sovereign authority on the island, abandon its policy of escalation and tension, and begin taking steps in the direction of establishing trust and confidence in the island without any delay.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/53/915

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 April 1999

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 30
United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Letter dated 19 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 53/202, I have the honour to submit on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Belarus a proposal to include the topic "The role of the United Nations in promoting peace and the sustainable development of mankind in conditions of globalization" among the topics to be considered by the General Assembly that could help to focus the work of the Millennium Summit within the context of an overall theme.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30.

(*Signed*) Alyaksandr Sychov
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus
to the United Nations

99-11214 (E) 200499

United Nations A/53/916

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 April 1999
English
Original: French

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 110 (b)
Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Letter dated 19 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement issued on 18 April 1999 by the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Government's position on the issue of the trial of Khmer Rouge leaders, as set forth by Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, during his meeting with Mr. John Kerry, a United States Senator, on 6 April 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 110 (b).

(*Signed*) Ouch **Borith**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Also circulated as document S/1999/443.

99-11226 (E) 200499 200499

Annex

[Original: English]

Statement made on 18 April 1999 by the Cabinet of Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia

In the meeting with the United States Senator John Kerry on 6 April 1999, while touching upon the issue of the trial of Khmer Rouge leaders, Samdech Hun Sen affirmed to Senator Kerry the following information:

1. To meet international standards, the trial of Ta Mok, the Khmer Rouge leader, would be conducted by the existing national court with the assistance of foreign countries, in which foreign judges and prosecutors would be allowed to take part. Cambodia would enact additional pieces of legislation in order to allow foreign judges and prosecutors to participate in the domestic trial.

2. The indictment and prosecution of other Khmer Rouge leaders are the sole competence of the court. The Royal Government is not entitled to give orders to the judicial branch to do this or that.

Upon receiving these assurances from Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen, Senator John Kerry welcomed the positive position of the Cambodian Prime Minister.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/917
S/1999/446
20 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 64
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY - PREVENTION OF
THE VIOLENT DISINTEGRATION
OF STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 19 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a press release that was issued by the Government of Guyana on 13 April 1999 concerning the situation in Kosovo.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. R. INSANALLY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Guyana
to the United Nations

99-11286 (E) 200499

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Government of Guyana on 13 April 1999 concerning the situation in Kosovo

The tragic situation in Kosovo remains a cause for serious concern within the international community.

The Government of Guyana strongly condemns the policy and practice of ethnic division which, in this instance, has resulted in the massive displacement and horrendous suffering of several hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. We join other peace-loving States in calling for an end to the violent conflict and a return to peace and the orderly development of this strife-torn region. We encourage the relief efforts now under way to assist the victims of the violence and hope that some degree of normalcy will be restored to their lives in the future.

As a Member of the United Nations, Guyana profoundly regrets the unilateral resort to force in the attempt to resolve the conflict. Accordingly, it urges the cessation of hostilities, the early resettlement of all displaced persons and refugees and a renewal of diplomatic efforts under the auspices of the Security Council to find a peaceful solution based on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the desires of the peoples in the region.